

BLACKS MASS FOR BATTLE

Trouble Between the Races at Darien Assumes Grave Form.

A Deputy Sheriff Killed and Another Badly Wounded in an Attempt to Capture the Delinquent Boys—Armed Negroes Desert the Town, Take to the Swamp, and Defy Arrest—Troops and Citizens Preparing to Advance on Them—Georgia Convict Camps Wiped for Bloodhounds—White Families Sent Away for Safety—Cause of the Conflict.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 25.—The race trouble here assumed a serious aspect and tonight Brunswick was wired for reinforcements of every white man that can get a gun and ammunition. The negroes have practically deserted Darien proper and taken to the swamps. They are now massed about twelve miles from Darien, and have thrown out pickets to guard against the whites. Word has been sent to Darien that the negroes will not submit to arrest. An armed posse has left for the scene by horseback and a special train will carry out another posse. A steamer is being sent to Brunswick, and that city is being sent all reinforcements that are available.

The situation tonight is intensely critical and at this hour Captain Grayson, in command of all the State troops, is in conference with a committee of citizens as to the best thing to do. A battle between the whites and the blacks in the swamps seems inevitable by morning. It is understood here that the Liberty Independent troops are en route here and will join the two posess from Darien at South Newport tonight. The cavalry and citizens will then form a line and march through the swamps, arresting every negro with a gun. Several white families have been sent away from Darien today to allow the men time to fight. A detachment of soldiers have been dispatched to The Ridge, Darien's small suburb, to guard the residents there tonight. Soldiers patrol the streets in Darien tonight. All barracks have been closed by Mayor Kennan and Captain Grayson. All this is the outcome of the riotous situation that has prevailed in Darien for several days following the arrest of Henry Delagun, a big negro politician, for an alleged assault on a white woman.

The negroes falsely conceived the idea that Delagun was to be lynched, and dropped everything to go to his supposed rescue when the sheriff started to remove him to Savannah for safe keeping. They surrounded the jail and two hundred military came from Savannah to quell them. The day following arrests of rioters began, and forty were jailed. Two of Delagun's sons were wanted, and last night Joseph Townsend and Octavius Hopkins, as special deputies, went to arrest them at their home, several miles from Darien, which was surrounded by negroes. The Delaguns were backed up by their friends and opened fire, after apparently submitting to arrest. One load of buckshot from Townsend's entire body to pierce, and another load partly shot away Hopkins' shoulder. Hopkins returned the fire. Hopkins went for his buggy, and coming back for his wounded companion, was threatened with instant death by a swarm of negroes who crowded around him. Hopkins defied the mob, and, placing Townsend in the buggy, drove off with him. Townsend died in the buggy before home was reached. Hopkins came to town with the news, and it spread over the entire section. R. R. Hopkins, his brother, and a party from Brunswick camp in the State train, and every convict camp in the State was wired for bloodhounds. W. E. Townsend and his son Alf, from Glynn, arrived this evening, and a council of war was held. The ridge police called for soldiers and a detachment was ordered out. Sheriff Blount's posse was organized and equipped and is now en route to Darien's swamp. Scouts returning from the swamp report the negroes muzzling and defying arrest. The mail and passenger train on the Darien and West-End Railroad is the special object of the negroes' night attacks, and every night they are firing on it. The train crews are heavily armed, and tonight it is feared that the train will be attacked in larger numbers than before.

While the soldiers are guarding Darien and the whites preparing to rout the negroes from their swamp retreat, the court and State officials are doing all in their power to keep down trouble. Fearful of an attack on the train the sheriff was ordered today to send all his prisoners to Savannah by special steamer. Captain Grayson, with sixty soldiers, double-quickened to the jail and formed a hollow square. Guards were thrown around the churches to prevent the negroes from sounding their usual riot alarm and the prisoners were hustled out between fixed bayonets. A run was made for the steamer under guard of fifteen soldiers. The tug Iris left for Savannah with them, where they are tonight in jail.

BUTLER ON THE RACE PROBLEM.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 25.—Gen. M. C. Butler, formerly United States Senator, has written for publication a letter dealing with the race problem. It is called forth by the recent whipping of negroes at Greenville. "I am no apologist for lawlessness at the hands of any class," he says, "but public meetings and demonstrations will not cure this disease. It is in the blood, and will break out somewhere else. You must strike at the root to eradicate it. The poor white men who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their faces cannot compete with cheap negro labor. To attempt to do this implies their degradation and ultimate destruction or extermination. One race must go to the wall, and with the kindest feelings of good will toward the negro, I must side with my own race. The two races cannot live together in peace, on terms of equal civil and political rights."

\$1.25 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. Saturday and Sunday.
August 26 and 27, good for return until Friday morning. Tickets good on all trains except Royal Limited.

B. & O. to Fredericksburg, Hagerstown, and Winchester.
By special train, leaving Washington 7 a. m., August 27, stopping at intermediate stations. Returning, leave Hagerstown and Winchester at 7 and Fredericksburg at 7:45 p. m., same day.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY

Peace First in the Philippines, Then Charity for All.

Occupation for the Good of the People and a Government in Which the Natives Shall Participate—Mr. McKinley's Interrupted Speech at Ocean Grove—To Pittsburgh Today.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 25.—President McKinley came to Long Branch, with Mrs. McKinley, this morning at 7 o'clock. He visited with Vice President Hobart, took two long drives along the shore, was greeted by a crowd of 20,000 enthusiastic people, and then, at 10 o'clock, he addressed the crowd from the porch of the hotel. He spoke for about an hour, and then, at 11 o'clock, he was driven to the hotel. He spoke for about an hour, and then, at 11 o'clock, he was driven to the hotel. He spoke for about an hour, and then, at 11 o'clock, he was driven to the hotel.

REPORT OF A MASSACRE.
Rebels May Have Slain Crew of the Stranded Steamer.

HONGKONG, Aug. 25.—It is reported here that the crew of the steamer Saturnus, which was beached on the coast of Luzon, near San Fernando, have been murdered by Filipinos. The steamer soon after it went aground was deserted by the crew on account of the overwhelming numbers of insurgents in the vicinity. They put to sea in the hope of making a friendly port and have not been heard from since.

The majority of the crew were Spaniards, but the steamer was flying the American flag. The steamer was burned August 2 by the Filipinos when it was thought an attempt was to be made by the Americans to float her.

WANT PHILIPPINES TRADED.
Desire for an Exchange of the Archipelago for Other Islands.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—The "Politische" correspondent says that there is a growing desire on the part of the Europeans to see the Philippines exchanged for West Indian islands. A petition to this effect is being numerously signed. Among the signers are a number of Americans, who are now en route from Manila to London.

NO MORE CAVILRY FOR OTIS.
The General and His Staff Decide Against New Mounted Forces.

Major General Otis has informed the War Department by telegraph that at a conference of general officers in the Philippines, called by him, it was decided that no more cavalry was necessary to the conduct of the campaign in Luzon. General Otis said that the country was not suitable for cavalry operations, and that the question of securing forage for the horses had become embarrassing. In view of this decision, General Otis and his staff have decided to disband the division and brigade commanders of his corps, no more cavalry will be sent to Manila. It will also prevent the formation of any regular volunteer cavalry, except that now being organized by General Otis in the island of Luzon.

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DECLARATION OF THE RACE PROBLEM.
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THE ST. PAUL OFF FOR MANILA.
SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 25.—The transport St. Paul, with 750 soldiers of the Fourth Cavalry, sailed this afternoon for Manila. A large crowd was at the dock to see them off.

ROOSEVELT'S REPLY TO APPLICANTS.
NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—In order to stop the hundreds of applications for appointments as officers in the volunteer regiments now organizing for service in the Philippines, Governor Roosevelt has issued a circular letter to the members of the National Guard explaining the method that he has used in selecting the men whose names he has already sent to Washington.

TERRIBLE WEATHER IN LONDON.
LONDON, Aug. 25.—Today has been the hottest of the year, the thermometer registering 88.1-2 degrees in the shade and 104 degrees in the sun.

FLYNN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 8th and K.
Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a year.

\$3.50 Special Grand Excursion.
To Ft. Monroe, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View, and Washington steamers. Saturdays, 6:30 p. m. Tickets to Ft. Monroe and Norfolk, good to return Sunday night, \$3.50.

TO ASK ANNEXATION.

A Cuban Committee Coming to Washington to See the President.

HAVANA, Aug. 25.—The sentiment in favor of annexation to, or, at least, the establishment of a protectorate by, the United States, which has been growing slowly as a result of the work of the Americans here, is daily becoming more apparent. The possibility of the withdrawal of all the American troops, followed by the absolute independence of the island, has led those favoring annexation or a protectorate to appoint a committee to visit Washington to seek the desired end. The committee consists of Antonio Giron y Torres and Marcos Garcia. The former was an autonomist of influence under the Spanish regime, and was Secretary of Justice in the autonomist cabinet. Senor Garcia was Civil Governor of Santa Clara. They will start for Washington tomorrow, with the intention of seeing President McKinley.

The autonomists have some organization here still and a majority favor American control of the island. The organ, "El Nuevo Pais," was, like the rest of the press here, demanding independence three months ago, but it is now quite outspoken in favor of annexation. This change is part of the general drift toward America and things American which is also noticeable on all sides as much by what is not said as by what is said. The carping, captious criticism by the newspapers, which was so manifest during the first few months of American control, has almost entirely disappeared. This is in no sense due to fear of prosecution under General Brooke, for they have been very lewdly bold in their criticism of the right of way for the American.

An inventory of the archives of Cuba is now being made preparatory to their transfer to the Cuartel de la Puerta from the Palacio del Sengundo Cabo. The inventory reveals the fact that the Spaniards took with them a great many documents that are invaluable to Cuba's history. Secretary Capote has requested General Brooke to appeal to Washington to regain these documents through diplomatic channels.

Reports have been received from the island of Pinar to the effect that two acts of piracy have been committed near there. The pirates are alleged to have come from the English Antilles.

RAVAGES OF THE HURRICANE.
An Official Report of its Awful Work in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, Aug. 25.—An official report has been issued by the president of the superior board of health showing that there have been 2,312 burials of victims of the recent hurricane. One thousand families are missing, together with their houses. The report states that the number of destitute persons is 250,000. It is estimated that it will require \$20,000,000 of money to allow a ration of a pound of a day being issued until the crops can be gathered, seventeen weeks hence. The cost of these supplies would be \$125,000.

The large cigarette factory of Rucabado y Portela today passed into the hands of New Yorkers, presumably the American Tobacco Company.

MISTAKEN FOR A BURGOLAR.
A Young Woman Fatally Shot by a Neighbor.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Aug. 25.—Edith Dunn, seventeen years old, daughter of a farmer, was fatally shot last night by Tyne Grove, a neighbor, who mistook her for a burglar. She attended a church social in the neighborhood and returned home at about 10 o'clock. After her escort left her she made a futile attempt to arouse some member of her family to let her into the house. She then went to Tyne Grove's house, a short distance away and knocked at the front door several times. According to her story she got no response until a shot was fired through the door. The ball entered her stomach and she died at about 11 o'clock. Her father, who lives in the house, had the money and was attempting to rob him.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.
A Dawson Miner Shoots Maud Rosell, in and Then Himself.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 25.—Because of her infatuation for a Canadian Bank of Commerce clerk, having refused longer to live with him, Harry Davis, a prosperous Dawson miner, shot and killed Maud Rosell, a theatrical woman, and then took his own life. The tragedy was enacted in a room over the Monte Carlo Theatre, Dawson, which had been the scene of three previous murders and two suicides. Davis was the lover of Maud Rosell, a girl of 19, who had known and loved the woman since she was a little girl in the home of her parents at Tingley, Iowa.

A DOUBLE HANGING.
A Woman Smiles at the Strangling of Her Father's Slayer.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Aug. 25.—Silas A. Brown and Matthew Craig were hanged today for the murder of a woman. They were the first white men legally executed in the territory. Brown married James Cuthbert, who had nursed him through a serious illness, while Craig killed United States Marshal Hendrick while he was the latter's prisoner. Both were present at the execution and her face was wreathed in smiles as the drop fell.

TO THWART A LYING.
Troops Ordered Out to Protect a Negro Cabman.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 25.—Governor Russell this evening ordered the Waynesville militia company out to guard the jail at Waynesville against a mob reported to be gathering to lynch Burt Smith, a negro, charged with assaulting a woman. Soldiers now surround the jail.

Bullets in Their Hearts.
HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 25.—A mysterious double murder was committed here last night, but the crime did not become known until this morning. Lottie Evans, a cook employed at the Klondike House, was found at the door of her room with a bullet through her heart. At the foot of the steps leading to the room lay a negro man also with a bullet through his heart.

George M. Barker.
649 N. Y. Ave. Box window frames, cheaper than any firm in the city for cash.

\$4.00 Atlantic City and Return via B. & O.
Saturday, August 26, leaving Washington, 2 p. m., arriving Atlantic City 7:30 p. m., returning, leave Atlantic City 7:30 p. m., Sunday, August 27.

Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company.
Delightful summer trips daily to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. For schedule see advertisement page 7.

SCANNING THE BORDER

Handwriting Again Occupies the Attention of Experts.

Favorable Finding for Dreyfus by the Court of Cassation Ignored—Failure of the Defence to Protest Against the Open Defence of France's Highest Tribunal Due to a Desire for the Most Searching Enquiry—Rumor That the Italian and German Governments are Consulting With a View to Revealing the Identity of the Real Traitor.

RENNES, Aug. 25.—The greater part of today's session of the Dreyfus court-martial was taken up with expert testimony as to the handwriting of the bordereau, and probably several days more will be devoted to the same subject. The fact that the Court of Cassation definitely pronounced judgment on this point favorable to Dreyfus is entirely ignored. Those who have not followed this closely express surprise that the defence has not protested against this virtual defence of the authority of the highest tribunal of France. The reason is that Dreyfus' defenders announced in advance of the trial that they would examine the fullest investigation of the whole question of the alleged treasonable conduct of the accused without any restriction whatever. This was a necessary condition to the adoption in a country of such dubious name as "France" of such a case as this. "If I were accused of stealing the towers of Notre Dame I should not undertake to defend myself. I should bolt."

There is good reason to believe that if Dreyfus had insisted on his rights under the decision of the Court of Cassation the court-martial would have openly announced its defence of that decision and doing so would then have been settled beyond peradventure that any unfavorable judgment by these judges would have been promptly quashed by the supreme judicial tribunal. It is difficult to say what may now happen in the by no means impossible event of a decision against the prisoner.

The work of supererogation now going on has no interest to the outside world beyond furnishing an opportunity for it to marvel, and, perhaps, smile at Bertillon, the principal handwriting expert. He seems the most striking example of a fanatical devotion to science, in whom genius just oversteps the line of sanity, to those who have seriously studied his demonstration of the thesis that Dreyfus is the only possible writer of the bordereau. It must be confessed that it is a wonderfully clever disquisition, the only fault of which is that it starts from false premises. At all events, the defence considers it necessary to seriously controvert his theory, and a conflict of experts evidence, always confusing and always futile, will be one of the features of this amazing proceeding called a trial.

Italy and Germany.
An interesting report comes from Paris tonight to the effect that the Italian and German Governments have been consulting on the question of whether they will send to France all the documents enumerated in the bordereau and others received from that same source, with a clear and indisputable statement as to the identity of the French traitors. Italy, it is said, is quite willing to do so, but Emperor William takes the ground that Germany, having definitely announced that she never had any dealings with Dreyfus, does not feel called upon to further interfere in a purely French affair.

The anti-Dreyfus press is becoming more bitter and incendiary in its attacks on Jews and the foreign correspondents here. Its language is a scarcely disguised incitement to violence. A soldier who had been sentenced to imprisonment for some offence spent the last two days of his confinement acting as a servant to Dreyfus. When he left the prison he was closely guarded and taken to the barracks, whence, under escort, he was sent to the railway station and placed aboard a train. Every precaution was taken up to the last moment to prevent him from communicating with journalists and others.

THE DAY AT RENNES.
Experts Testify Regarding the Handwriting of the Bordereau.

RENNES, Aug. 25.—The disappointing announcement that Du Paty de Clam would be unable to appear was the first incident of today's session of the Dreyfus court-martial. Maitre Labori requested that an independent committee of doctors be sent by the court to examine the condition of Du Paty de Clam, but Colonel Jouanet, the president of the court, refused to grant the request.

René Landry, the Paris correspondent of the "London Observer," was the first witness. He repeated the story of his relations with Esterhazy, who he said, offered to sell the witness a written confession that he was the author of the bordereau. In reply to a question by Colonel Jouanet, the witness admitted that Esterhazy had not only admitted having written the bordereau, but affirmed that the documents named therein were delivered to the German Government by Weil.

Weil was the next witness on the Government list, but as he did not respond when his name was called the registrar read his testimony before the Court of Cassation in which he quotes Esterhazy as saying at the time of the 1894 court-martial: "Dreyfus is innocent, but he will be condemned because he is a Jew." The deposition of Weil also says that he received an anonymous letter asserting that he and Esterhazy were to be accused of being accomplices of Dreyfus. This, by the way, is the full theory which is presently imputed to the Dreyfus case. Colonel Leveque, another Beaupaire witness, added testimony to the effect that Dreyfus once looked over his shoulder in the War Office when the witness was copying an official document.

M. Gobert, the Bank of France expert, who in 1894 declared that the handwriting of the bordereau was not that of Dreyfus repeated his testimony given before the court.

\$5.00 B. & O. Seashore Excursion.
To Atlantic City, Sea Isle City, Cape May, and Ocean City, N. J., beginning August 1. Tickets good Friday and Saturday, and for return until the following Sunday.

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REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Interesting Disclosures of a Late British Blue Book.

Mr. Chamberlain's Rejection of Boer Proposals—Intervention of a Foreign Power Out of the Question—Satisfaction of the British Press Over the Government's Stand.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A Blue Book relating to the proposed Transvaal reforms has been issued by the Government. It opens with a despatch from Sir Alfred Milner, transmitting the note of the Transvaal Government suggesting arbitration of the varying interpretations of the London convention. Sir Alfred, while reiterating that he is in favor of limited arbitration in certain connections after the Uitlander's grievances have been redressed, declares that the scheme of the Transvaal is absolutely unacceptable on its merits. He advises its immediate rejection. On July 1 the Colonial Secretary had informed the Boer proposal. On July 27, in a despatch to Sir Alfred Milner, Mr. Chamberlain proposed an enquiry into the new franchise law. He declared that under no circumstances would the Government accept the intervention of a foreign power regarding the interpretation of the convention, and added that the report and franchise question of the exclusion of the foreign element he was willing to consider how and by what methods such a question of interpretation could be determined by the British authorities whose independence, impartiality, and capacity were beyond and above suspicion. On July 31 Mr. Chamberlain authorized Sir Alfred to inform the Transvaal Government that while the enquiry must be confined to the political representation of the Uitlanders, he was prepared to discuss not only the report and franchise question, but other matters, including arbitration without the foreign element.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The morning papers are full of news of the support of Mr. Chamberlain's policy as disclosed by the Blue Book. They are convinced that he has determined not only on franchise reform but on securing general improvement in the treatment of the Uitlanders. The "Standard" says: "Nobody in England wants war and the Government is doing all it can to avoid a rupture. Still less do we want to see the Transvaal. Apart from its gold-mines its territory is almost worthless. Its mines will probably be exhausted in half a century. We don't want another Boer war. It is a merely common political policy that the Government is determined to follow."

The difference between the Government's policy and the aims of the Rhodesites is strikingly shown by a cable despatch sent today from Cape Town to the "Outlook." A London weekly, which it is understood is subsidized by Rhodesite capitalists. This despatch says: "A prominent Dutch burgher told me he would rather see the Transvaal a British colony than a republic. He said that the delay of the imperial Government will have a paralyzing effect."

A despatch to the "Times" from Pretoria says that the Transvaal Government has issued a circular strictly ordering all military officers to refrain from any act likely to compromise the Government or cause a collision with other powers. The despatch adds that no foreigners, unless by volunteers, will be requisitioned in any way in the event of hostilities.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The "Temps" accuses Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, of attempting to force a war with the Transvaal. It says that every time the Government at Pretoria takes a step forward the Uitlanders take two backward, so it seems impossible for a settlement to be reached.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 25.—The "Cape Times" is an organ of the party of Cecil Rhodes, has made an onslaught on the Cape Government for allowing the forwarding of war material through the Orange Free State to the Transvaal. The paper declares that the Cabinet's action in this matter, if it is not strenuous to the Empire, is certainly unpatriotic. Prime Minister Steyn has declared that the Government's action before the House of Assembly, he declared that the customs convention compelled it to forward munitions for war to the Transvaal. He said that 500 additional guns were now in transit for the Orange Free State.

PRETORIA, Aug. 25.—The Volksraad, by a vote of 18 to 5, has decided against a cancellation of the dynamic monopoly.

Sympathy With the Boers.
A Meeting in Amsterdam Takes Side With the Transvaal.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25.—A meeting of 4,000 persons was held here today, at which the president of the Chamber of Commerce presided, to give expression to the feeling of sympathy with the Transvaal in its dispute with Great Britain. A resolution was adopted declaring that the Transvaal had a right to sovereign nationality, and that those who were pressing for war were the enemies of the Empire. It added that it was believed that a majority of the English people did not want injustice done to the Boers.

PEACE REIGNS IN SAMOA.
Commissioner Elliott Speaks of Present Conditions in the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—Commissioner C. N. Elliott of the Simon Commission arrived today on the steamer Alameda. He says that conditions in Samoa are now those of peace and quiet, though some trouble has been experienced with some of the Malietoaes who were afraid to go to their homes, but really because they thought they had some superior privilege over the Malietoaes. A proclamation was drafted and was to be issued by the provisional government the day after the Alameda sailed calling on all Malietoaes not residents of Apia to leave the place and go to their homes. Mr. Elliott was very reticent in speaking of the work of the commission and result attained, but denied emphatically that there was any personal difference between himself and his colleagues.

Count Cassini to Sail Today.
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador to the United States, will start on his return to Washington tomorrow.

\$2.50 to Lucy Greaves via B. & O.
Special train leaving Washington 7 a. m., Sunday, August 27, stopping at Tidewater Park, Rockville, Washington Grove, and Gaithersburg. Returning, leave Lucy 8:30 p. m., Re., 8:45, including admission to park.

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